

KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

JUST OPENED

And now for sale by
PETER JANUARY AND SON,
At their Store directly opposite the Court-house,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

AMONGST WHICH ARE.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A compleat Assort- | Brafs Cocks |
| Broad & narrow cloths | Sheep shear |
| Scruds Coatings | Pelham & maffle bits |
| Joans Spinning | Sleeve buttons |
| Plains & Swin skin | Looking glafies |
| Flannels | Womens scissars & |
| Jeans & Fustians | Taylors shear |
| Corduroys & Velvets | Knives & forks |
| Spotted jeans. | Carpenters compasses |
| Striped do. | Crois cut & hand-faw |
| Waved & Spotted Vel- | files |
| vet | Stirrup iron |
| Gattins | 8 oz. Tacks |
| Durants Striped & | 1-2 3 4 5 8 & 4 |
| plain | inch screws |
| Calimano | Hand, compas & fret- |
| Striped Marseilles | taws |
| Silk do. | Hammers |
| Chintzes & Calicos | Plane iron |
| Platillas | Wool and cotton cards |
| Cambricks & muslins | 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. rod |
| Cutgut & Grawzes | 12d. and 2od nails |
| Silk and muslin Hufs. | Girth and straining web |
| Pocket Handkerchiefs | Gimbles |
| Check do. | Childrens knives |
| Bellinking | Jews harps |
| Checks | Table and bed hinges |
| Irish Holland linens & | Staples and plates |
| Sheeting | Covering nails |
| Worsted stockings | Pewter plates |
| Ribbons | Batons and dishes |
| Hair do. | Poinglers |
| Veget do. | Table and tea spoons |
| Tapes & Taie | Smoothing irons |
| Shoe & quanity binding | Tin cups |
| Garters | Quar-mea'es |
| Shirt Buttons | Pepper boxes |
| Sewing silk | Bib and Testaments |
| Men's & boys mittens | Spelling books and pri- |
| Womens shoes | mers |
| Death head & metal | Davids psalms |
| buttons | Do. with Henry's |
| Black White Beaver | Notes |
| hats | Dodridge's Rife and |
| Wooldo. | Progres |
| Slases | English Grammar |
| Ivory Combs | Westminster and Bap- |
| Queens ware plates & | tist Confession of |
| dishes | Faith |
| Quart & pint bowls | Writingpaper |
| Do. decanter's | We vinegar |
| Cups & saucers | Rofin |
| Sugar dishes | Logwood |
| Teapots | Molasses |
| Quart & pint mugs | Rauins, ginger, clima- |
| Pint & half pint tum- | mon and nutmegs |
| biers | Lead and shot |
| Sheft & cupboard locks | Pepper |
| & hingess | Spirits & wine |
| Barlow finnished & com- | Coperas and brim- |
| mon pen knives | stone |
| Double blade do. | Loaf and Muscovado |
| Crooked Combs | sugar |
| Horn & coarie tooth | Tea and coffee |
| do | Powder |
| Shoe & knee buckles | Cathle soap |
| White-chapel & darn- | Indigo |
| ing needles | Alspice |
| Pins | Chocolate &c. &c. &c. |

With a variety of Articles too tedious to enumere. All which they will sell very cheap for Cash, Tobacco, Pork, Corn or Chopped Rye.

JUST OPENED

And for sale by

HUGH MILLAIN

At his Store in Lexington, on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Mr. Anna Clarke, & general Assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Stuff, Stationary, Saddlery & Iron-

mongery, Queens ware, Glass ware, & Tin ware, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

DESERTED on the Evening of the 16th inst from Limestone three soldiers belonging to the 1st United States Regiment, viz. Thomas Reed, John Murry, and James Cooper, each had on Regimental coats, blue faced with red, white coarse cloth vests, and blue cloth overalls, shoes and Regimental buckles, hats one side higher than the other; they also took each of them a musket and some cartridges: Reed, is about twenty three years of age, Murry twenty eight years, and Cooper about twenty four years of age. Reed is six feet and one inch high, Murry is five feet. Cooper about five feet eight and half. Reed and Murry both brown and Cooper fair complexioned; who ever takes up said deserters shall for each receive ten Dollars reward when delivered to the Commanding Officer at the Rapids of Ohio, or to Judge Symme at LimeStone, or to me at the mouth of Great Miami.

WILLIAM KERSEY Lieut.
Limestone, Dec. 16th, 1788. 1st U.S. Regt.

I would inform the publick, that I have 12 hundred acres of land, laying in Bourbon County, part of which near the Court-House; which I would dispose of very low for cash: For term supply to me living fix miles from Lexington.

Dec. 15 1788. CALEB WORLEY.
1719.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Delected on the Evening of the 13th inst from LimeStone a soldier named Michael Burk, belonging to the 1st United States Regiment; he is about five feet eight inches high, well set, twenty seven years of age, brown complexion; had when he departed, a Regimental blue coat, faced with red, white coarse cloth vest, blue cloth overalls, one pair of hose and Regimental buckles, he also took with him a musket and twenty rounds of cartridges, hath a remarkable stamp or impression on his right arm with the letters M. D. M. B. N. W. Whoever takes up and features said deserter will deliver him to the Commanding Officer at the Rapids of Ohio, or the officers commanding at the mouth of Great Miami, or Judge Symme, at LimeStone, shall have the above reward paid by me at Great Miami, or by any of those Gentlemen at the different posts.

WILLIAM KERSEY. Lieut.
1st United States Regiment.
Limestone, Dec. 14th 1788.

ROBERT BARR

Has lately imported a large and general

Assortment of

WOOLLENS, camblets, durants, shal-

loons, calimanoes, Irish linens, cutlery, hard ware, nail glats, Queens ware, pewter, dye stuffs, with a fresh assortment of Medicine, and a few casks of excellent Madeira wine; with a number of articles too tedious to mention here, which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Pork, and Corn.

Lexington Dec 20 1788

Station on the new road to the settlement by way

of Big Sandy River.

MR. Vancouver acquaints those people who may wish to settle in the aforesaid place, that on the first day of February, he will set out with a party from Strouds station, to erect a blockhouse, and establish a ferry where the new road crosses at the main forks of Big Sandy River. He will build temporary log-houses at the necessary Stations or resting places between Strouds and Sandy which he presumes will prove a great convenience to travellers in future. In addition to the encouragement held out to settlers by his advertisements in this paper in October last--He will give an in and out town lot to the twenty families before limited. Will resign the benefit of the ferry for two years to the settler families that may possibly settle on his lands--will purchase on the spot at the market price with Goods & Cash, all the Furr Peltrey and Ginseng which the settlers may be able to procure, and in fine will liberally pay them for all the clearings and improvements which they may be able to make upon his lands.

Providence near Lexington. January 1st, 1789.

N. B. A large company will start from Strouds to the Settlement by the forks of Sandy at the same time.

NEW STORE

Just opposite the new Court-House.

The subscriber has just received a large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES with a quantity of Nails of different sizes, of his own manufacturing; all which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible, for Cash, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Butter, and Hog-slard.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Of whom may be had

A collection of Books, in Divinity, Law and Physic; several entertaining Histories;--some English and Latin School Books;--a variety of Books for the instruction and entertainment of Children;--American Magazines and Miscellanies of the latest dates;--also Parchment, Deed, and Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, a few Anderson's foot pills.

Lexington, Dec. 25, 1788.

* * * * * TO BE PAID FOR ONE YEAR

TWO NG. (viz.) a man and woman: Apply to the subscriber about four miles from Lexington at Waffeson's Station. ELIZABETH FARROW.

* * * * * A Company will meet at the Crab-Orchard on the fifteenth inst. in perfect readiness to start early the sixteenth, thro' the Wilderness

Dec. 1 1783.

* * * * * PHILADELPHIA, Sept 24.

CAPTAIN Thomas Read, in the ship Alliance, bound to China, sailed from Philadelphia, in the month of June 1787, and at Canton the 22 of December in the same year, having navigated on a route as yet unpractised by any other ship. Taking soundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he steered to the South Eastward, encircling all the Eastern and Southern islands of the Indian ocean; passing the south Cape of New Holland; And on their passage to the northward again towards Canton between the latitudes of 7 and 4 degrees south, and between the longitudes of 156 and 162 degrees east, they discovered a number of islands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curly or woolly hair: Among these islands they had no soundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 160 deg es east, they discovered two other islands, inhabited by brown people, with straight black hair. These islands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ship's company were

induced to believe they were the first discoverers. One of them was named Morris Island, the other Alliance Island. They did not land on any of them. These discoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ships in China were affrighted to find a vessel arriving at that season of the year, and with eagerness and pleasure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coasting near New Holland, they had the wind generally from S. W. and blowing strong, with a great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1788, having returned by the usual route of the European ships, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

Extract from Consul Matra's letter of June 14, from Tangier.

"The Emperor has sent an order, that all English ships are to be well received, and treated with distinction: -- If they have any Merchandise it is to be landed, and great civility shewn the merchants. All are to take in what refreshment they please."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 15.

"No danger is to be apprehended from the Algerines because while we have the mouth of the Straights blocked up with a line of battle ships, three frigates and two cutters, there is not the least danger; we would infuse this risk at half per cent. The Dey has declared war against France, which is in favor of the United States, as they will also have men of war to protect their trade in the Mediterranean, and prevent their passing the Straights mouth."

B A L T I M O R E, Sept. 26.

LATE accounts from Cadiz mention, that a Squadron of 15 Spanish ships of war, all copper-bottomed, had sailed from that port on a cruise to the Straits, and that a French squadron had blocked up the port of Algiers.

C H A R L E S T O W N; Sept. 17.
Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Gilvery to George

Whitefield, Esquire.

Little Falls, August 12, 1788.

SIR,
I AM glad to hear you had a tolerable journey home, as we were not without apprehensions for your safety, on your setting out. M'Donald has been lately here, and has given me a particular account of the effects of Sevier's tour through the Cherokee nation; the death of the Cherokee Chief, called the Talet, and some others. That barbarian, I am told, is meditating another expedition for accomplishing the total extirpation of the Cherokees. You give me a very affecting account of the unhappy condition of those distressed people, and you say representations are made to procure them relief: Really I don't know what to think of a government that is compelled to wink at such outrages: It must not have the least vigour or energy, when it cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the effects of the New Constitution is to be proved. It is adopted, and I suppose set to sleep. Don't think I speak too hard: - I wish the matter was otherwise for the general good. I believe all you say of the gentlemen Commissioners; but were they selected of the best and wright on earth, yet it is of no avail, if they are not authorized to restore us to our just rights: It is to no purpose that we could meet, without that is done; and as they tell me that the requisition I made to that effect is out of their instructions, the negotiation of course rest here. Milford shall hear your talk, as shall D. M'G and Co. I wish you, my good friend, every happiness, and may God preserve you five hundred years.

I remain, with true regard,
Your very humble servant.

ALEX. M'GILVERY.

Mrs. BRADFORD,

The hazardous situation in which I past a considerable part of the winter 1780 - in the wilds of this district produced the following thoughts which have lain by me in manuscript ever since. If you think them worth publishing they are at your service.

SCRIBLERUS

W I N T E R: AN ODE.

To the air of Rosalind Caffie.

DEATH'S winty hand has slain the year,
And laid the vernal nations low,
Made loath Oats his trophies wear,
And hangs a shroud on every bough.
Ye flowers who graced the blosm of May,
When now are all your beauties dead?
Reclined again to common clay,
And lightly mingled with the dead.

Ye fair, who smil'd and danc'd and sung,
Ere Europe view'd our Western skies;
Eternal silence binds your tongue,
And endles dark'd veils your eyes.
Ye heroes proud, whose awful frown
Strikes terror to the trembling slave;
Death pulls your loftiest honours down,
And lays you mouldring in a grave.

Where's now those sceptred sons of fame,
Who Greek and Roman legions led;
Their honour's lost, extint their name,
And like a shade their glory fled.
Vain! vain are thrones, or forfeit down;
Death humbles all the high and proud;
Laughs at the idle pomp of crowns,
And wraps his victim in a shroud.

Can gold or charms defend the fair?
Can strength or valour shield the brave?
Unloose the bands of cold despair,
Or rescue prisoners from the grave?
Can all the wealth the Indies yield,
One moment stay the fleeting breath?
Or proudest sceptres monarchs wield,
Unclasp the eye-lids clo'd in death?

Yet piety his pow'r disarms,
And sheathes the monster's th' eat'ning darts
While virtue fair unfolds her charms,
And lays at ease the dying heart.
Thrity happy he who scorns his pow'r,
Though he shoud fall among the slain,
Unhurt he meets the fatal hour,
And only dies to live again.

Then why should we the tyrant fear,
Since death but leads us to repose,
Wipes from our cheeks the falling tear,
And makes us conquerors o'er our foes.
Grant me, O! grant me, POW'R SUPREME;
Thin hand to clothe my dying eyes:
Then shall I, after death's long dream,
Surpriz'd awake to ev'ry joys.

To the free Inhabitants of Kentucke.

MY COUNTRYMEN,
I WISH you to be apprized of a grand impostor that has appeared in the Kentucky Gazette No. 14 Vol. 2. under the signature of Hezekiah Stubblefield; he pretends to be a friend to the Complanter, and says he is a distant relation of his; and that he is a brother to the Farmer is it not a little surprising that he should advocate the cause of his distant relation against his brother? But this is to be accounted for, by considering his extraction, it being from the race of Cain: and I am apt to think, he has partook much of his great ancestor's disposition. Cain slew his brother because his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous; so this his offspring (if there is any truth in the story) seeks to murder and afflanguish every gentleman who writes in favour of his country.

Where he could oppose no longer under the fictitious names of Poplicola, Farmer, Brutus, Whig, &c. he has now assumed that of Scuttlefield; as I suppose all those performances of one man (at least the doctrine) that I would be underforid to suppose, that there is but one man capable of writing on subjects of policy. This would be too reflecting on the abilities of a number of gentlemen, that is superior to the pretended Scuttlefield; But I rather hope the district could not produce more than one man of this Cainish race; that is so intent to murder and destroy every man character and reputation that opposes his favourite scheme of a separation; under the veil of pretended friendship. He attempts to stab the Complanter to the very heart his wife and children not escaping the blow: May we not joy the blood of the Complanter cries in the ears of this district, and calls for vengeance? What harm has he done? He has only advocated the peoples cause and wished them to be consulted on the momentous question of separating the district from the Eastern parts of the State; is he not to be appalled for this? This degenerate offspring of that vile progenitor could not last by old Valerius without giving him a blow, but what seems remarkable is he pretends to have not understand the old man's Doctrine and so evades the force of his arguments; he says "they are grand affording and must necessarily and absolutely convince every body." That a separation at this time will not be for the good of the district; and by and by says he doth not understand a word of them. The truth I suppose is Valerius's Doctrine doth not compare with his interest; and therefore in that point of view only he doth not understand it. If Valerius's Doctrine should prevail with the district; this pretender is not likely to become first Magistrate or Governor and so misfits that pretty thing 300. a year; you know people is very apt to say they don't understand

stand any thing that makes against them: that is they do not understand it is to their interest to do so: If we do not take his meaning in this point of view it will show the corruption of his family to be very predominant in him; you know Cain when interrogated about his brother, denied he knew anything of him; here you see what a liar he was as well as a murderer. But what more fully convinces me that I have hit his meaning is; that he appears to be a man of common sense and liberal Education for seems he underlands translating the original Hebrew into our modern Virginia English; for he makes it appear that the word Cain in the original means in our modern Virginia English Complanter, which by the hypothesis in his own way that he himself descended from the family of Cain; as he is a relation of the Complanter's. But there is another thing that is more irreconcileable in his remarks on Valerius; he says "this much I understand that it was forty five years from the day he was born to the 29th day of October 1788, but how he comes to know the age of Valerius so precisely I know not; but this much will be given up, that a man of such extensive knowledge and foresight as to point out a man's age to a day merely by his own abilities; must have underflood the literal plain meaning of Valerius's arguments. Upon the whole Mr. Scuttlefield has betrayed much of his nature weakness and depravity; whether we ought in charity to the man to impute it to the weakness of his head rather than the corruption of his heart (judge ye.) Then giving a display of sumptuary policy in abusing that august body the Congress of the United States; and a word or two to his brother the Farmer; he falls to abusing the people. He contemptuously says thirty five men are not all the people; by which he effects to despise the people because they are not satisfied to give up every thing that is near and dear this District; to that almighty power of thirty five men in Convention recommended in the resolves "The people (says he) are all the people; and while one man is disaffected all the people is not agreed; and if not a single man woman or child in this District was to dissent excepting the Complanter Valerius and myself it would lack three votes of being the compleat voice of the people." Thus he makes his sport of the will of the people, and further says; "That there is hope the matter will come before the people; but should they ever be convinced there is a certain pride in the mind of man which makes it too humiliating to mankind to give up an opinion they have once warmly embraced." Is not this full proof that he despises the very idea of confounding the people? Doth he not make it an object of his sport and ridicule? Yet he will tell you in the Court House yard that the will of the people shall govern his; he pretends to advocate the peoples cause with the Complanter and says "the Convention has had one meeting in which we all hoped (that is the Complanter and myself) that the goodness of our cause the will of the people &c." Now there is no man that reads Mr. Scuttlefield with any degree of discernment but may plainly see he affects to despise the Complanter and the cause he advocates; and doth as effectually despise the very idea of paying any regard to the will of the people; thus my Countrymen, this ambitious tyrant is using all the ways and means that wickedness can devise to deprive you of your freedom; and agrandize himself. Let he will lift up his eyes towards Heaven, and by the motion of his hands as well as his tongue, will tell you his heart is good and that if he is wrong it is the weakness of his head, nay and call for a Bible to testify to it. Of such an impostor take a special care and never place your confidence in him.

A SETHITE.

FIFTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

A Trunk deposited in the house of Mr. Thomas West, at Bourbon courthouse, was broke open some time in November last, and a green silk knit purse taken out, in which were sixty Guineas (English and French,) and five half Joannes's: I will give the above reward to any person who will detect the thief, and bring him to justice: Or ten Guineas for the money and no questions asked.

R. M'GILLICE.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

MADE BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, VIZ.
DEEDS SUBPOENAS, REPLEVI and COMM
ON BONDS, APPRENTICE'S INDENTURES
&c. &c. &c.